

GEN. BRISBIN IN WYOMING.

He Wants a New Kind of Company Organized for Developing the West.

GOLD SEARCHING CORPORATION.

Some Valuable Suggestions—Interesting Statistics About Gold—Where the Precious Stuff Is Found.

Once more our prospectors are busy seeking for new mineral fields in the Big Horn basin. There are numerous traditions of gold finds in the Big Horn mountains in earlier days, but the Indians have always been so bad, and so much opposed to mines that it was dangerous for prospectors to go out into the mountains. Now, however, the Indians themselves have become prospectors, and are anxious that their country should yield up all of value that is in it. This change in their views is partly due to the severance of law fixing definitely the amount of land an Indian may have, and partly to the progress the Indians are making in the ways of white men.

The Rattlesnake mountains this spring are full of prospectors both Indian and white, and some very good finds have already been made.

The Schoshone Indians are prospecting the Bad Water and ores of a high grade and very satisfactory to work are reported.

The history of gold is so interesting I cannot refrain from speaking of this precious metal in the present year.

Not long since Mr. Jacob, a competent and reliable authority, told us that the addition of uncolored gold to the wealth of the world was \$25,000,000 per annum; but soon afterwards the discoveries in California shot it up to \$100,000,000. Then came Australia with its gold, and men began to wonder what we should do with all the precious metals. Mr. Jacob said in 1847 there was not over \$1,000,000,000 gold coin in the world, and although he may, and probably did, put it too low, he fixed the limit at this metal at \$25,000,000,000, which it could not go without affecting its general value. The discoveries of California, Victoria and South Wales had not then been made. Of these enormous products the following figures are given:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Gold, Silver. Rows for 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.

The race between California and Victoria was for a long time close, the one producing in nineteen years \$725,000,000 and the other in seventeen years \$680,000,000. These vast additions to the world's wealth completely upset the calculations of such men as Mr. Jacob, and they withdrew from business. At the close of the year 1875 the amount of gold in the world equal to \$4,443,087,305 and the value of gold was not affected. Of this vast amount the United States had deposited in its mints from 1793 to 1884 \$1,337,385,193 in gold.

In 1880 the whole world's production in precious metals was estimated at \$107,000,000 in gold and \$95,000,000 in silver, of this amount only \$20,000,000 were produced in the United States. In 1883 the production of twenty countries was estimated at 155,226 kilograms in gold, worth \$103,161,532 and \$1,416,416,288 in silver, the amount the United States produced \$32,500,000 in gold and \$44,800,000 in silver.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Gold, Silver. Rows for Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming Territory, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Santo Tomé and Príncipe, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, Comoros, Seychelles, Maldives, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, East Timor, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Ceylon, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, China, Mongolia, Korea, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, East Timor, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Ceylon, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, China, Mongolia, Korea, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau.

This vast amount was distributed as follows: Alaska, \$150,000; Arizona, \$7,500,000; California, \$15,000,000; Colorado, \$3,900,000; Dakota, \$2,300,000; Georgia, \$1,500,000; Idaho, \$2,500,000; Montana, \$2,500,000; Nevada, \$2,500,000; New Mexico, \$1,500,000; North Carolina, \$100,000; Oregon, \$2,500,000; South Carolina, \$100,000; Utah, \$2,500,000; Virginia, \$1,500,000; Washington, \$1,500,000; Wyoming Territory, \$1,500,000.

The other countries producing were: Russia, \$51,028; Austria-Hungary, \$28,943,317; Mexico, \$93,378; Peru, \$1,282,000; Chile, \$1,650,000; Argentina, \$628; Uruguay, \$1,987; Paraguay, \$1,987; Cuba, \$1,987; Haiti, \$1,987; Santo Domingo, \$1,987; Santo Tomé and Príncipe, \$1,987; Cape Verde, \$1,987; Guinea-Bissau, \$1,987; Sierra Leone, \$1,987; Liberia, \$1,987; Ivory Coast, \$1,987; Upper Volta, \$1,987; Mali, \$1,987; Niger, \$1,987; Chad, \$1,987; Nigeria, \$1,987; Cameroon, \$1,987; Gabon, \$1,987; Congo, \$1,987; Zaire, \$1,987; Angola, \$1,987; Namibia, \$1,987; Botswana, \$1,987; Zimbabwe, \$1,987; Mozambique, \$1,987; Swaziland, \$1,987; Lesotho, \$1,987; South Africa, \$1,987; Madagascar, \$1,987; Mauritius, \$1,987; Reunion, \$1,987; Comoros, \$1,987; Seychelles, \$1,987; Maldives, \$1,987; Philippines, \$1,987; Indonesia, \$1,987; Malaysia, \$1,987; Singapore, \$1,987; Brunei, \$1,987; East Timor, \$1,987; Thailand, \$1,987; Laos, \$1,987; Cambodia, \$1,987; Vietnam, \$1,987; Laos, \$1,987; Myanmar, \$1,987; Bangladesh, \$1,987; India, \$1,987; Pakistan, \$1,987; Sri Lanka, \$1,987; Ceylon, \$1,987; Nepal, \$1,987; Bhutan, \$1,987; Tibet, \$1,987; China, \$1,987; Mongolia, \$1,987; Korea, \$1,987; North Korea, \$1,987; South Korea, \$1,987; Japan, \$1,987; Taiwan, \$1,987; Hong Kong, \$1,987; Macau, \$1,987.

We had no correct reports from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia or Wyoming; but it is likely the whole gold and silver product of the United States for 1885 would figure up in the neighborhood of \$80,000,000, as against \$105,000,000 to \$108,000,000 produced in other parts of the world. Now, if we take into account the great discoveries made at Butte, Cover D, Idaho, Clark's Fork and Helena, we may say the United States produced in 1884, one-half of all the precious metals produced in the whole world. An examination of the coinage of the different countries will give us a better insight into this matter. In 1880 the United States coined in gold, \$62,308,370, and all the other countries only \$27,416,802 in gold. In 1881 the United States coined in gold \$68,407,706, and all the other countries \$28,312,310. In 1882 the United States coined \$65,887,885 in gold, and all the other countries only \$24,023,801. If we consider silver, the case was worse, not better. It has been so since the beginning of the world, and it will be so until the end of it. It will be remembered that a few years ago we so completely overdid the silver business, that it was not worth exporting. Many feared, for a time, it would be produced in such vast quantities that it would not retain its value at home; but the decrease in its value at the Comstock lode temporarily relieved this market. However, for a short time at Clark's Fork, Butte and Helena led

us to fear that a production greater than Comstock has been found. I have long believed there was more silver at Butte than on the head of Clark's Fork than in the whole state of Nevada, and the question arises: What are we to do with this vast wealth? We can dig it out and smelt it, but if we coin it it will not become a base metal. Silver in the west is found like lead and iron in the mountains. I suppose if we have more silver than lead or iron, lead and iron would be as valuable as a metal as silver. Would it not? If any body supposes the precious metals in the United States have all been discovered, they are very much mistaken. Not one mine in ten is yet worked. All our gold mining so far, I believe, has been but the working of outlying spurs to a great central deposit which exists somewhere in the basin of the Big Horn mountains, and it will be discovered one of these days. It is likely one of the central deposits of silver that was struck at Comstock, and others will be found, and I think Clark's Fork, Ford and Butte are central deposits of this metal. We, however, do not need any more silver mines, and I think it would be unwise to give any more to the discoverer. It were to go to finding them, and we have lead, and also copper, coal, and iron. When the great central deposit of gold in the United States is struck, the people in the United States will be in a panic, and I believe the time to be near at hand.

There are probably only three great central deposits of gold in the whole world: one in Africa, Australia, and the United States. The African and Australian deposits have been found; but the one in the United States, as yet remains undiscovered. The African deposit is in the Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, Comoros, Seychelles, Maldives, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, East Timor, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Ceylon, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, China, Mongolia, Korea, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Alma will stick to burlesque next year. Emma Thursty is expected back from Europe in two weeks.

Christine Nielsen pays taxes upon \$25,000 of her property.

Egypt Elsie will make a specialty of "Egyp't, Laura Don's play.

Mrs. Dion Boucicault (Agnes Robertson) intends to star next season in "My Girl-Child."

Charles Wyndham and his London comedy company propose to tour this country next season.

They say that Mrs. James Brown Potter means to act next season in "Dumas' risky drama, "Francillon."

John Livingston, an American girl, has just been awarded the Moschetti prize at the Leipzig Conservatoire.

Despite the financial troubles of the National Association, the management talk of going on another year.

"Hazel Kirke" and "Coulstock" may be seen this week in New York again. There is talk of their coming to Omaha.

Mrs. Langtry has invested \$300,000 in real estate in New York. Her acting may not be of the highest order, but it seems to pay.

John G. O'Connell, manager of the Boston Globe Opera company, has just made \$300 by a speculation in Washington real estate.

The Maurice Grau French opera company are to give a performance of "Les Femmes de Paris" at the Metropolitan.

The support will be new, except perhaps Mowbray and Deane, who are favorites.

By decision of the will of the composer, Florent Schmitt's new opera, is to be brought forth at Metropolis. The title is "Die Lorelei." It is history founded upon an episode in the youthful life of Mozart and Herr Richard Gene has fitted a libretto to the story.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is to be given at the Metropolitan. It is a three-act opera by Lortzing, entitled "Don Juan." The story, which has never been engraved, is in the hands of Herr Angelo Neumann.

Neumann's sensation this week is to be the "Fall of Babylon" production at St. George's, Staten Island. The stage is to be 400 by 250 feet, and will be lighted by novel electric devices. The dressing-rooms will be under the stage, and will be lighted with incandescent lights. The costumes were made in London, and are the finest ever seen.

In Kueschner's "Richard Wagner Jahrbuch" it is shown that in twenty-five German towns and cities, during 1886, "Lohengrin" had been performed. The following towns are mentioned: "Lohengrin" 100, "Lohengrin" 120, "Lohengrin" 130, "Lohengrin" 140, "Lohengrin" 150, "Lohengrin" 160, "Lohengrin" 170, "Lohengrin" 180, "Lohengrin" 190, "Lohengrin" 200.

"Where shall we go this summer, dear?" asked Mrs. Flyaway. "Well, let's see," replied the husband, "last winter we got married in France, but now we are getting your pointer dog." "And the preceding summer we got rheumatism in the mountains, and the summer before last we got the yellow fever." "And the summer before that we went to the seashore, and got tied by the mosquitoes." "And the summer before that we went to the country, and the children were laid up all summer with ivy poison." "I remember," said Mrs. Flyaway, "the summer before that I'd like first rate to take a vacation this summer, but I'm feeling kind of weak and listless, and I'm afraid I couldn't stand it, let's stay at home and rest this year."—Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

An Old Fashioned "Fourth." Cincinnati Enquirer: Philadelphia is making great exertions for a tremendous Fourth of July; but her city government has decided to have the best and most magnificent fireworks. Go to! Who cares for plum pudding without plums, or mince pie without mince meat? A Fourth of July without fire crackers is a monstrosity.

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New York's Network of Wires. New York Mail and Express: There are about 20,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires in New York City. Of this number the Western Union Telegraph Company operates and controls more than 5,000 miles, 500 miles of which are already placed in conduits underground. The same company also has about 10,000 miles of wire in this city which make over 2,200 parallel lines from the battery to the Harlem river, and over double that number from the East to the North River at the great length of Manhattan Island.

The length of the wires is comparatively little. The wires of the Western Union company vary in weight from 330 to 650 pounds per mile. Taking the average weight as 500 pounds per mile, one ton of wire would be sufficient to stretch around the world, with plenty to spare. The wires of the city are about 36 pounds. They are very durable, and stretched through an open country, lasting from twenty-five to thirty years. Atmospheric changes affect them but little. The wires are made of iron, and are coated with a chemical substance as used for manufacturing purposes, the smoke from the factory chimneys being very destructive to the metal.

Tuning an Organ by Telephone. The Electrician: A Birmingham paper says that a novel experiment was tried in the United States. The tuning of an organ was received by Messrs. Rogers and Priestly, musical caterers in that town, asking them to send an organ to suit a party to be given at the residence of a friend. The organ was sent to the place, and the friends were totally at a loss to know the precise tone of the piano, and consequently despaired of being able to tune the organ. In the meantime, however, much to their surprise, they found that they could communicate with the people at Moseley through the telephone. Forthwith Messrs. Rogers asked that one of the caterers should call on the organ tuner, and when the sound could be distinctly heard in Colmore Row, and by gradually reducing the pitch pipe the tones of both instruments were made to correspond.

An Electrical Street Car. Boston Advertiser: One in the series of private tests of the electrical appliances for running street cars, the adoption of which is contemplated by the Cambridge railroad company, was made by the Cambridge and Boston street cars on Dunster street, Cambridge. The car is the ordinary box car used by the company. A Julius storage battery of the Cambridge and Boston street cars, was used for the purpose. A part of the current passed to a motor of the Weston pattern, the normal capacity of which is five horse power, but which can be speeded above that, should occasion demand. The lighting room is incandescent lamps, the electricity for which is conveyed from the battery. Over each window is a push cushion for the convenience of passengers, which is connected with the battery. The driver is seated at the front, and beside each door is a similar button for the use of the conductor. The car is started, stopped and backed by a motor placed on the platform, where the driver usually stands. The motor speed which the car will attain is ten miles an hour.

Killed by an Electric Shock. Troy (N. Y.) Times: Albert Lowell, who resides at No. 90 River street, had been working on the telephone wires for several years. His business was to trim the street electric lights, and see that they burned properly. He worked nights, but he was not careful for city lights, but he trimmed some commercial lights also. At 3:30 o'clock one morning Officer Coughlin found Lowell lying on the sidewalk in front of W. & M. Gross' store on Congress street, near Fifth. Lowell was moaning and attempting to speak, but he could not be understood. Dr. Archambault was summoned. Lowell was taken to the Second precinct hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Foy took charge of the case, and will hold an inquest at the court house Friday night. The remains were removed to Joseph Burr's undertaking room yesterday. Drs. Prondergast and Cipperry made a postmortem examination. They decided that Lowell evidently ascended a pole to get to the top of the wires, and of the row to the pole of the commercial lamp. The commercial lights is turned off at midnight, and the lamp was not burning. It is supposed that the city light wire became crossed with the commercial line, and when Lowell took hold of the lamp he received a shock which knocked him from the pole and caused his death. The seat on which he was sitting at the top of the pole was broken, and the ladder used to reach the steps on the pole was leaning against the pole. Lowell leaves a wife and three children. Red streaks could be seen on Lowell's back.

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An Electrical Street Car. Boston Advertiser: One in the series of private tests of the electrical appliances for running street cars, the adoption of which is contemplated by the Cambridge railroad company, was made by the Cambridge and Boston street cars on Dunster street, Cambridge. The car is the ordinary box car used by the company. A Julius storage battery of the Cambridge and Boston street cars, was used for the purpose. A part of the current passed to a motor of the Weston pattern, the normal capacity of which is five horse power, but which can be speeded above that, should occasion demand. The lighting room is incandescent lamps, the electricity for which is conveyed from the battery. Over each window is a push cushion for the convenience of passengers, which is connected with the battery. The driver is seated at the front, and beside each door is a similar button for the use of the conductor. The car is started, stopped and backed by a motor placed on the platform, where the driver usually stands. The motor speed which the car will attain is ten miles an hour.

Killed by an Electric Shock. Troy (N. Y.) Times: Albert Lowell, who resides at No. 90 River street, had been working on the telephone wires for several years. His business was to trim the street electric lights, and see that they burned properly. He worked nights, but he was not careful for city lights, but he trimmed some commercial lights also. At 3:30 o'clock one morning Officer Coughlin found Lowell lying on the sidewalk in front of W. & M. Gross' store on Congress street, near Fifth. Lowell was moaning and attempting to speak, but he could not be understood. Dr. Archambault was summoned. Lowell was taken to the Second precinct hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Foy took charge of the case, and will hold an inquest at the court house Friday night. The remains were removed to Joseph Burr's undertaking room yesterday. Drs. Prondergast and Cipperry made a postmortem examination. They decided that Lowell evidently ascended a pole to get to the top of the wires, and of the row to the pole of the commercial lamp. The commercial lights is turned off at midnight, and the lamp was not burning. It is supposed that the city light wire became crossed with the commercial line, and when Lowell took hold of the lamp he received a shock which knocked him from the pole and caused his death. The seat on which he was sitting at the top of the pole was broken, and the ladder used to reach the steps on the pole was leaning against the pole. Lowell leaves a wife and three children. Red streaks could be seen on Lowell's back.

Electricity for Street Cars. New York Commercial of the North and W. Laman, president of the North and

NATURE'S MAJESTIC WONDER.

The Achievements of the Electric Fluid in Various Parts of the Globe.

NEW YORK'S NETWORK OF WIRES.

An Electrical Street Car—Tuning an Organ by Telephone—Death at the Wires—Electricity in Railroad—Flashes.

Cost of Electric Lighting. Pottsville Miners' Journal: The Baltimore newspapers are making a flourish over the fact that the mayor of the city has succeeded in having the cost of electric lighting in that city reduced to 50 cents per lamp per night. In Philadelphia the cost is 63 cents per lamp per night. Both of these cities have a very large number of lamps—Baltimore about 1,800, and Philadelphia many more. In Pottsville, with only fifty-eight lamps, the cost is only 29 cents per lamp per night, and yet there are some people who are not happy.

Electricity in Railroad. Galveston News: Several papers of late have contained accounts of a new invention adopted by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. It is an electric system of signals that will entirely do away with the bell rope now in use. It consists of a small whistle placed in the engineer's cab and a small gong in each car. When the conductor wishes to signal to stop or go ahead he touches a push button which blows the whistle in the cab. The engineer answers by pushing a button that rings a gong in each of the cars. The whistle is blown by the length of the train by separate rubber tubes or hose similar to those used to set the air brakes. The invention most highly prized by the engineer, however, is a device by which the air brakes can be instantly released by electricity. This is an important invention, and if it proves satisfactory on a long train its use will become general.

New York's Network of Wires. New York Mail and Express: There are about 20,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires in New York City. Of this number the Western Union Telegraph Company operates and controls more than 5,000 miles, 500 miles of which are already placed in conduits underground. The same company also has about 10,000 miles of wire in this city which make over 2,200 parallel lines from the battery to the Harlem river, and over double that number from the East to the North River at the great length of Manhattan Island.

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